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JC03 Rec'd PCT/PTC 14 JUN 2001✓

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

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JC09 Rec'd PCT/PTO 14 JUN 2001

Docket No.: 875.0010USU

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of

Applicants: Heikki Einola, Jaakko Rajaniemi, Tony Hulkkonen, and
 Juha Bäck ✓

For: A METHOD FOR CONTROLLING
 CONNECTIONS TO A MOBILE STATION

International Application No.: PCT/FI99/01010 ✓

International Filing Date: 07 December 1999 ✓

ENTERING OF U.S. NATIONAL STAGE UNDER 35 U.S.C. §371

Transmitted herewith for filing are the following documents submitted under 37 C.F.R.
 §1.495(b) for the purpose of entering the national stage in the United States of America
 as an elected office. Enclosed are:

_____ Specification and Claims with Declaration;

XXXX Specification and Claims *without* Declaration;

XXXX _____ 6 sheets of drawings;

XXXX Preliminary Amendment;

_____ An Assignment of the invention to: _____,
 including \$40.00 recordation fee;

_____ The certified copy of a priority application;

XXXX Information Disclosure Statement with copies of patent(s) (Form -
 PTO-1449);

_____ Verified Statement of Small Entity (Independent Inventor);

_____ Verified Statement of Small Entity (Small Business Concern);

09868107 101201

XXXX Priority of application no. 982727, filed on 16 December 1998 in Finland; no. 990757, filed on 06 April 1999 in Finland; and International application no. PCT/FI99/01010 filed on 07 December 1999 in Finland;

XXXX Cover page of published PCT Publication No. WO 00/36860;

XXXX Copy of International Preliminary Examination dated March 22, 2001;

_____ Copy of PCT Demand Under Article 31; and

XXXX Copy of International Search Report dated 20 April 2000.

_____ Copy of Written Opinion.

_____ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) are transmitted herewith.

The Filing Fee is calculated below.

CLAIMS AS FILED				
(1) For	(2) Number Filed	(3) Number Extra	(4) Rate	(5) Basic Fee \$690/\$710// \$860 / \$1,000/\$100
Total Claims	8 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00	\$0
Independent Claims	3 - 3 =	0	x \$80.00	\$0
Multiple Dependent Claim Fee			x \$270.00 = \$0.00	
TOTAL FILING FEE				\$860.00
1/2 FILING FEE FOR SMALL ENTITY				\$0

XXXX Firm's check in the amount of \$ 860.00 to cover the filing fee (\$860).

XXXX The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.16 and 1.17 which may be required with this communication or during the entire pendency of the application, or credit any overpayment, to **Deposit Account No. 01-0467**. A duplicate copy of this Form is enclosed.

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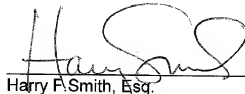
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Einola et al.

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For: A METHOD FOR CONTROLLING CONNECTIONS TO A
MOBILE STATION

Examiner: Not Yet Assigned

Art Unit: Not Yet Assigned Attorney Docket No.: 875.0010USU

Honorable Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Please amend the above-identified application as follows:

In the Claims:

Please amend claims 1- 8 as follows:

1. (Amended) A communication network comprising a user equipment, an access network and a plurality of core networks, wherein said user equipment is capable of being simultaneously in communication with at least two of said plurality of core networks comprising: means for communicating separate ciphering parameters to said access network in said at least two of said core networks; and said access network comprising means for selecting one of said separate

ciphering parameters for ciphering the communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks.

2. (Amended) A communication network according to claim 1, further comprising means for ciphering said communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks with said selected one of said separate ciphering parameters.

3. (Amended) A communication network according to claim 1 wherein said ciphering parameter comprises at least one of a ciphering key or a ciphering algorithm.

4. (Amended) A method of ciphering in a communication network comprising:
a use equipment, an access network and a plurality of core networks, wherein said user equipment is capable of being simultaneously in communication with at least two of said plurality of core networks comprising: communicating separate ciphering parameters to said access network from said at least two of said plurality of core networks; and selecting one of said separate ciphering parameters for ciphering the communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks.

5. (Amended) A method of ciphering according to claim 4 further comprising ciphering said communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks with said selected one of said separate ciphering parameters.

6. (Amended) A method of ciphering according to claim 4, wherein said ciphering parameter comprises at least one of a ciphering key or a ciphering algorithm.

7. (Amended) A method of ciphering according to claim 4, wherein said access network comprises a plurality of entities dedicated for managing the ciphering of communications with user equipments located in a geographical area allocated to said respective entities, and that when said user equipment moves from a geographical area allocated to a first ciphering managing entity to a geographical area allocated to a second ciphering managing entity, said first ciphering managing entity communicates used ciphering parameters to said second ciphering managing entity by signalling over said at least two of said plurality of core networks.

8. (Amended) An access network is connected to a plurality of core networks, and to a user equipment, wherein said user equipment is capable of being simultaneously in communication with at least two of said plurality of core networks over said access network comprising means for receiving separate ciphering parameters from said core networks; and means for selecting one of said separate ciphering parameters for ciphering the communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks.


REMARKS

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. For your convenience, all claims are shown in the attached pages. The attached pages are entitled **“Version with markings to show changes made.”**

Applicants respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

6/14/01
Date



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VERSION MARKED TO SHOW CHANGES

In the Claims

1. (Amended) A communication network comprising a user equipment, an access network and a plurality of core networks, wherein said user equipment is capable of being simultaneously in communication with at least two of said plurality of core networks, ~~characterized comprising in that said at least two of said core networks each comprise~~ means for communicating separate ciphering parameters to said access network in said at least two of said core networks; and said access network ~~comprises~~ comprising means for selecting one of said separate ciphering parameters for ciphering the communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks.
2. (Amended) A communication network according to claim 1, ~~characterized in that said access network further comprises~~ comprising means for ciphering said communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks with said selected one of said separate ciphering parameters.
3. (Amended) A communication network according to claim 1 ~~or 2, characterized in that wherein~~ said ciphering parameter is comprises at least one of a ciphering key or a ciphering algorithm, ~~or a combination of both.~~
4. (Amended) A method of ciphering in a communication network comprising:
a use equipment, an access network and a plurality of core networks, wherein said user equipment is capable of being simultaneously in communication with at least two of said

plurality of core networks, ~~characterized in that said at least two of said core networks each comprising: communicating~~ communicate separate ciphering parameters to said access network ~~from said at least two of said plurality of core networks; and that said access network selects selecting~~ one of said separate ciphering parameters for ciphering the communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks.

5. (Amended) A method of ciphering according to claim 4, ~~characterized in that said access network further comprising ciphering~~ ephers said communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks with said selected one of said separate ciphering parameters.

6. (Amended) A method of ciphering according to claim 4, ~~or 5, characterized in that wherein~~ said ciphering parameter is comprises at least one of a ciphering key or a ciphering algorithm ~~or a combination of both.~~

7. (Amended) A method of ciphering according to claim 4, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein said access network comprises a plurality of entities dedicated for managing the ciphering of communications with user equipments located in a geographical area allocated to said respective entities, and that when said user equipment moves from a geographical area allocated to a first ciphering managing entity to a geographical area allocated to a second ciphering managing entity, said first ciphering managing entity communicates used ciphering parameters to said second ciphering managing entity by signalling over said at least two of said plurality of core networks.

8. (Amended) An access network ~~element~~ is connected to a plurality of core networks, and to a user equipment, wherein said user equipment is capable of being simultaneously in communication with at least two of said plurality of core networks over said access network; ~~characterized in that said access network comprises~~ comprising means for receiving separate ciphering parameters from said core networks; and ~~said access network comprises~~ means for selecting one of said separate ciphering parameters for ciphering the communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks.

A method for controlling connections to a mobile station**TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

- 5 The present invention relates to communication networks capable of ciphering and deciphering and especially to a method for managing keys in such communication networks.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 10 Radio transmission is by nature more prone to eavesdropping and fraud than fixed wire transmission. Listening to communications is easy and does not require access to special locations. The GSM cellular system has alleviated this problem by introducing authentication and encryption or ciphering. Next
15 the GSM authentication and ciphering procedures are explained shortly in reference with Figure 1. More details can be found for example in Mouly et. al.: "The GSM system for mobile communications".

- Figure 1 illustrates current GSM system incorporated with a general packet
20 radio or GPRS network. The complete network comprises three different functional sub-networks, a Radio Access Network, a Circuit Switched or first core network, and a Packet Switched or second core network. The Radio access network comprises Base Station Controllers or BSC's 30 (only one is shown) and Base Stations or BS's 20. The first core network comprises
25 Mobile Switching Centers with Visitor Location Register or MSC/VLR 40 and Home Location Register with Authentication Center or HLR/AuC 50. The first core network comprises additional MSC/VLR's and HLR/AuC's, which are not shown for the sake of simplicity. The second core network comprises Serving General packet Service Node or SGSN 60. The second
30 core network comprises additional General packet Service Nodes or GSN's,

which are not shown for the sake of simplicity. The both core networks may share a common Home Location Register with Authentication Center or HLR/AuC 50.

- 5 When a User Equipment UE (or Mobile Station MS) 10 accesses the first core network it registers itself in the MSC/VLR 40. After receiving a registration request or a service request from the mobile, MSC/VLR 40 transmits to HLR/AuC a request including IMSI to acquire authentication triplets consisting of RAND, SRES and Kc1. In GSM the MM or the mobility management protocol implements the functionality for the authentication. The triplets are of a predetermined length and calculated by using a secret key Ki, known only to the authentication center and the SIM card in the mobile. After receiving the triplets from HLR/AuC, the MSC/VLR sends the challenge, RAND, to the MS in an authentication request to authenticate that particular MS. As part of the succesful registration, the MSC/VLR updates the location of the MS to HLR and downloads the subscriber data from HLR.

- The mobile 10 has the secret key Ki in it's SIM card. The secret key Ki is stored on subscription by the operator and is not visible for the users of the mobile or for any other party for that matter. It is identical to the secret key Ki stored in the Authentication Center 50. The secret key Ki is applied together with the random number RAND into a predetermined algorithm called A3 to produce a signed response SRES. The mobile 10 then transmits a message containing SRES to the MSC/VLR 40, which compares it with the SRES received from the AuC 50. If the comparison is succesful, the mobile 10 is authenticated and allowed to access the network. At the same time with calculating the SRES, the mobile applies RAND and Ki to another predetermined algorithm called A8 to produce the ciphering key Kc1. If the authentication was succesful and the network should so decide, all subsequent transmissions with the mobile 10 over the air interface are ciphered.

For this the MSC/VLR transmits the ciphering key Kc1 to the BSC which is in communication with the mobile 10, and the BSC subsequently delivers the Kc1 further to the BTS communicating with the MS and the ciphering or encryption takes place in the base station and the mobile according to yet another predetermined algorithm, for example A5. Once MSC/VLR has decided that ciphering will be used, the BSC makes a decision up on the actual algorithm. In GSM there are currently two ciphering algorithms to select from.

If the mobile wants to access the second core network it registers itself in the SGSN 60. The procedure for authentication is similar to the procedure with the first core network, with the exception that the ciphering key Kc2 is not transmitted to the base station (BSS part of the system) currently in communication with the mobile 10. In other words, the ciphering takes place in SGSN and in MS. The SGSN 60 retains the ciphering key Kc2 within itself and performs the ciphering.

Thus, the prior art system uses different ciphering keys for ciphering the communications with two different core networks and the ciphering is applied to two different radio connections as the radio channels used for communicating with MSC and SGSN are distinct. As a result, a GSM MS having simultaneous communications with both MSC and SGSN utilizes two ciphering keys on two different radio channels or connections having both their own independent control in the network.

The fact that the ciphering and the control of the ciphering takes place at different locations, may cause consistency problems. The fact that radio access network is not able to access the signalling messages of the second core network at all, may turn out to be problematic in future networks, when

all radio resources used by a specific user should be managed in conjunction in a system having two CN nodes controlling the ciphering. In this case, the radio resources reserved for simultaneous connections to MSC and SGSN should be managed by a single entity in the radio access network part of the system, but still there would be two entities controlling the ciphering.

It is proposed that in UMTS there will be only one RRC or radio resource control protocol, controlling both the connection to the MSC and to the SGSN. If only one key is used at a time for both connections, the problem is, how to communicate to the other CN node that its key is not going to be used. Yet another problem, relates to handovers controlled by a CN entity.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to efficiently manage the ciphering keys and algorithms for ciphering and deciphering user data communicated between different core networks and a mobile station.

It is another object of the present invention to efficiently manage the ciphering keys and algorithms for ciphering and deciphering signalling data communicated between different core networks and a mobile station.

It is still another object of the present invention to efficiently transfer the ciphering parameters when the serving radio network controller is handed over to another radio network controller, which then becomes a new serving radio network controller.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a novel and improved method for managing in a single location the ciphering keys and algorithms used for encrypting or ciphering the communications of a specific mobile station with multiple core

networks or core network entities. Further another aspect of the invention is that the management location is movable as the mobile station moves within the radio access network.

- 5 The preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a 3rd generation mobile network, for which abbreviations UMTS or WCDMA are used. The network is shown in Fig. 2. The network comprises multiple subnetworks. The radio access network or UTRAN (UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network) comprises multiple Radio Network Controllers or RNC's 130 each
10 of which controls multiple Base Stations or BS's 120. The first core network comprises a Mobile Switching Center with Visitor Location Register or MSC/VLR 140 and a Home Location Register with an Authentication Center or HLR/AuC 150. The first core network comprises additional MSC/VLR's and HLR/AuC's, which are not shown for the sake of simplicity. The second
15 core network is a packet network and comprises Serving General packet Service Node or SGSN 160. The second core network comprises additional Gateway GPRS Support Nodes or GGSN's, which are not shown for the sake of simplicity. Note that the UTRAN may be connected to another operators core network or a third core network similar to the first core network.

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- Since the air interface access method is CDMA, the mobile 110 is capable of communicating with multiple base stations at the same time (called soft or diversity handover). When that occurs, all transmissions from the mobile 110 are directed to one RNC, called serving RNC or SRNC, in which the
25 transmissions are combined into one transmission for further sending towards the intended core network. Also, the SRNC has the control over the radio connections.

- In the preferred embodiment a mobile station establishes communication with
30 one core network or core network entity or vice versa. In the establishment

the network requests mobile to authenticate itself as explained above. At the same time with the authentication the mobile and the network (or CN node) calculate identical ciphering keys Kc1. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the core network or core network entity, which calculated the ciphering key does not start ciphering user data or signalling messages but generates and transmits a message comprising the key and data indicative of the algorithm to be used to a ciphering controller 180, which is preferably located in the serving radio network controller. The ciphering controller receives said message and starts ciphering the data and signalling messages flowing from the core network towards to mobile station and to decipher the data and signalling messages flowing from the mobile to the core network.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention another core network or network entity may establish communication with the mobile station or vice versa while the communication with the first core network is still active. The second core network or network entity authenticates the mobile and second ciphering keys Kc2 are calculated. Then, as described above, the second core network generates and transmits a second message comprising the second key and data indicative of the algorithm to be used with the second key to the ciphering controller. The ciphering controller receives said second message and compares the first and second ciphering keys and the related algorithms. If the first and second ciphering keys and the related algorithms are equally reliable, the ciphering controller ciphers and deciphers data and signalling messages to and from the first and second core networks with the key and algorithm it was using already. This is illustrated in figure 3. However, if the second ciphering key and it's related algorithm provide improved encryption or it is desirable not to use the same key any more (even if the quality or strength of the ciphering were the same) the ciphering controller starts using the second key and it's related algorithm for the communication with the first core network as well. This is illustrated in figure 4. The scenario presented in

figure 3 may result in that the same key is used for a very long time, as the activity may be chained between MSC and SGSN. The need or desire to change the key will result in that ciphering control will generate and transmit MS a message commanding it to act accordingly.

5

In another embodiment of the present invention the respective different keys are used for ciphering user data in different communications but the key and it's related algorithm with higher ciphering capabilities are used for ciphering the signalling messages to and from both core networks.

10

In yet another embodiment, after receiveing the message containing the second ciphering key Kc2, the ciphering control acknowledges said message with another message containing information indicative of the selected ciphering key and algorithm. The communication of the key in use into the second CN node (possessing Kc2) may also take place in the reception of initial message as part of the COMPLETE LAYER 3 INFO message. By doing so, the second CN will become aware immediately that the radio connection for signalling is already ciphered and as a result there would be no need to commend ciphering on.

20

In another embodiment, there is only one entity controlling the ciphering in CN. This approach is illustrated in figure 6. In this case there is no need for managing of the keys in RNC as described above. As a result, the situation is from the RNC point of view the same as in the prior art system GSM. However, in the CN side the situation is new, as a single entity is managing both the services (and protocols) offered by the MSC and SGSN. In such a configuration, the system is characterized with that the ciphering belonging to connections or services belonging inherently to MSC and SGSN in GSM are managed by the said single CN entity, which is using a single signalling flow between the radio access network and core network, i.e., over Iu-interface.

30

In another embodiment there is an interface between the two ciphering control entities in CN providing the required coordination. In practice, there could be an interface called Gs between the MSC and SGSN. The Gs as such is present in the prior art GSM system, but it does not contain functionality to coordinate the ciphering keys. Figure 7 illustrates one implementation or realization of the coordination provided by the enhanced Gs interface. The activity enquiry response may contain also other data such as SRNC ID to avoid paging in MT case in non-serving RNCs, but belonging to LA/RA the terminal in currently registered in.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention it is possible that the communications to the mobile station are rerouted via another serving radio network controller. Should this occur, the parameters used for ciphering and deciphering (along with other parameters required to establish the communication via the target controller) need to be transferred to the new location of the ciphering controller via CN. This is done by signalling the parameters or info on them transparently through the corresponding core networks. Alternatively this may be done by signalling the parameters over Iu interface between radio network controllers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention is described in more detail in the following with reference to the accompanying drawings, of which

Figure 1 is an illustration of prior art mobile communication system.

Figure 2 is an illustration of the UMTS network of the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

5 Figure 4 illustrates the case when ciphering key is changed during the communication.

10 **Figure 6** illustrates the case having only one core network ciphering entity.

15

Figure 8 illustrates an alternative signalling sequence in SRNC relocation.

20

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

25

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message and, if applicable, invoke the encryption device and start data stream ciphering. The CN domain is noted if the ciphering is executed successfully in the radio interface and the selected ciphering algorithm.

- 5 When new connection is established from other CN domain, which is not having any connection to the UE, the new CN domain also supplies the ciphering key and the ciphering algorithms allowed to use to UTRAN in the beginning of the connection. This is due to the fact CN domains are independent from each other, in the sense of ciphering.

10

If it is assumed that only one ciphering key and one ciphering algorithm are used for all connections, this leads to a situation, in which there are (two) more than one ciphering keys supplied from CN domains and only one of them is used.

15

To handle this situation, UTRAN must select either one of the ciphering keys. If there are no differences between the ciphering requirements requested by two CN domains or there is no desire to change the key then, e.g., the first ciphering key and the algorithm is maintained as shown in Figure 3.

20

As a result of the selection of the ciphering key between two different CN domains (if both CN domains have active connection(s) to the UE) either one of the CN domains does not know the correct ciphering key used for the connection(s). Only UTRAN and UE know the correct ciphering key used.

25

It may be required to use one ciphering key for, e.g., one radio access bearer. Different user plane bearers are ciphered by different ciphering keys supplied by the single CN domain respectively. This means that, e.g., for two calls via MSC, two keys would be used for the data streams. However, in the control plane only one ciphering key is used and therefore in the control plane there

30

must be coordinated between ciphering keys supplied by CN domains or domain.

- 5 The coordination in the control plane is similar to what is presented for one ciphering key used in UTRAN. In the control plane, UTRAN must select either one of the ciphering keys supplied from CN domains if both CN domains are active or from a CN domain in case more than one bearers were in use.
- 10 In GSM, when inter-BSC handover is performed, MSC sends the ciphering key and allowed algorithms to the target BSC in the BSSMAP HANDOVER REQUEST message. In GPRS, because the SGSN performs the ciphering, the inter-BSC handover does not cause any need for the ciphering key management.
- 15 For UMTS, the GSM approach is not applicable on the serving RNC (SRNC) relocation, because CN domains do not necessary know the correct ciphering key used as it is described above. The solution is to relay info on ciphering transparently via the CN in SRNC relocation.
- 20 Figure 4 describes the ciphering key signalling in an inter-RNC handover. The ciphering key is transferred in the transparent (to CN) UTRAN information field from the source RNC to the target RNC in the RANAP SRNC REQUIRED and RANAP SRNC REQUEST messages. In this way the correct ciphering key is transferred to the target RNC.
- 25

In the handover from UMTS to GSM, the ciphering key cannot be transferred transparently like it is proposed for UMTS. The CN (or IWU) has to build the BSSMAP HO REQUEST message, having the ciphering key from the MSC.

2G-SGSN receives its ciphering key from the old 3G-SGSN via Gn-interface as it is done in GPRS.

5 If the ciphering keys used in UMTS are different compared to GSM, e.g., the ciphering key length is different, both MSC and SGSN ciphering keys must be changed in UMTS-GSM handover.

10 In GSM, the A-interface BSSMAP supports a transparent field in the BSSMAP HO REQUIRED and HO REQUEST messages, which allows to utilize the proposed solution also GSM CN-connected to the UTRAN.

15 An alternative signalling is presented in figure 8. In this case the keys are managed like in MSC in GSM (described above), but the transparent info contains indication on, which key is actually in use. For example, in case the key supplied by SGSN was in use in source, the target would receive two keys together with an indication that the SGSN key is in use. The advantage of this alternative is the similarity with GSM, which makes handover with GSM more easy with GSM as the principle on key management in CN (actually only MSC) is the same in both GSM and UMTS.

20

In view of the foregoing description it will be evident to a person skilled in the art that various modifications may be made within the scope of the invention. While a preferred embodiment of the invention has been described in detail, it should be apparent that many modifications and variations thereto
25 are possible, all of which fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

Claims

1. A communication network comprising a user equipment, an access network and a plurality of core networks, wherein said user equipment is capable of being simultaneously in communication with at least two of said plurality of core networks, **characterized in** that said at least two of said core networks each comprise means for communicating separate ciphering parameters to said access network; and said access network comprises means for selecting one of said separate ciphering parameters for ciphering the communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks.
2. A communication network according to claim 1, **characterized in** that said access network further comprises means for ciphering said communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks with said selected one of said separate ciphering parameters.
3. A communication network according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in** that said ciphering parameter is a ciphering key or a ciphering algorithm or a combination of both.
4. A method of ciphering in a communication network comprising a user equipment, an access network and a plurality of core networks, wherein said user equipment is capable of being simultaneously in communication with at least two of said plurality of core networks, **characterized in** that said at least two of said core networks each communicate separate ciphering parameters to said access network; and that said access network selects one of said separate ciphering parameters for ciphering the communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks.
5. A method of ciphering according to claim 4, **characterized in** that said access network further ciphers said communications between said user

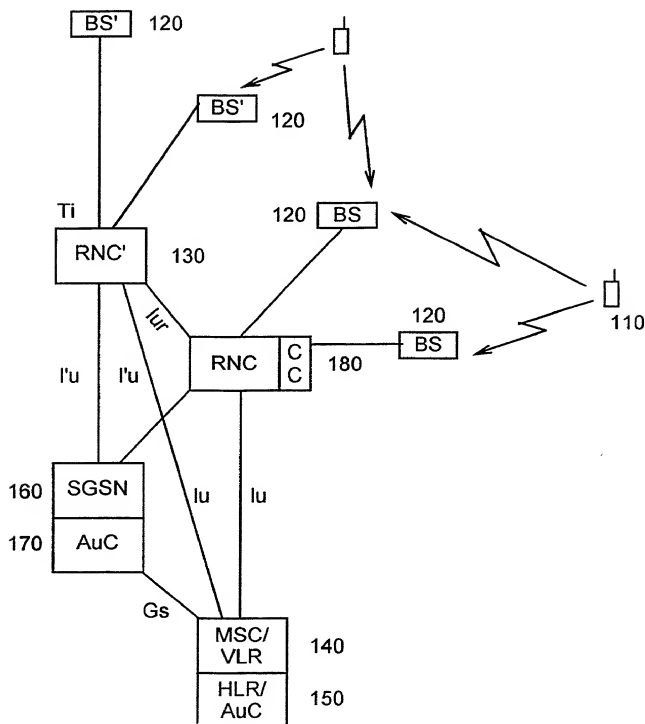
equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks with said selected one of said separate ciphering parameters.

6. A method of ciphering according to claim 4 or 5, **characterized in** that said ciphering parameter is a ciphering key or a ciphering algorithm or a combination of both.
7. A method of ciphering according to claim 4, **characterized in** that said access network comprises a plurality of entities dedicated for managing the ciphering of communications with user equipments located in a geographical area allocated to said respective entities, and that when said user equipment moves from a geographical area allocated to a first ciphering managing entity to a geographical area allocated to a second ciphering managing entity, said first ciphering managing entity communicates used ciphering parameters to said second ciphering managing entity by signalling over said at least two of said plurality of core networks.
8. An access network element connected to a plurality of core networks, and to a user equipment, wherein said user equipment is capable of being simultaneously in communication with at least two of said plurality of core networks over said access network, **characterized in** that said access network comprises means for receiving separate ciphering parameters from said core networks; and said access network comprises means for selecting one of said separate ciphering parameters for ciphering the communications between said user equipment and said at least two of said plurality of core networks.



FIGURE 1

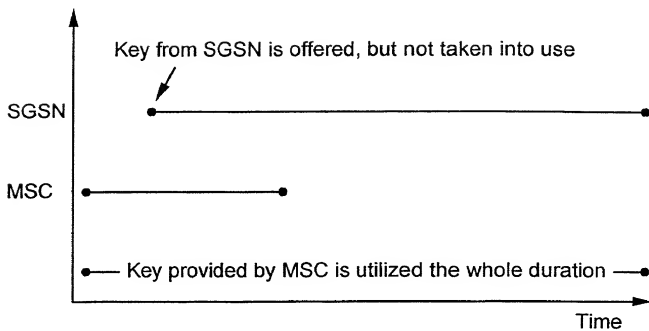
2 / 6



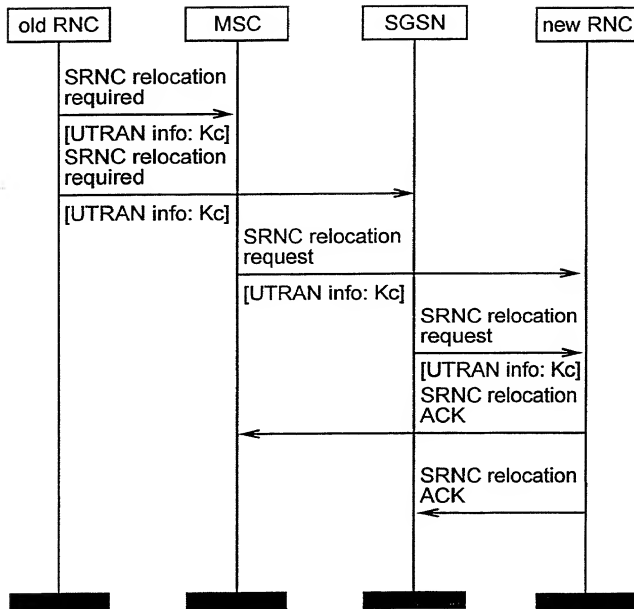
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FIGURE 2

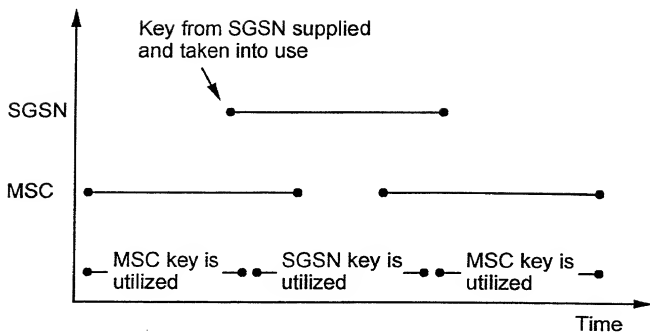
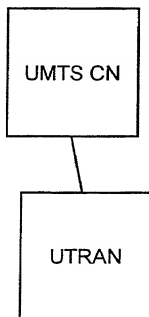
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FIGURE 3

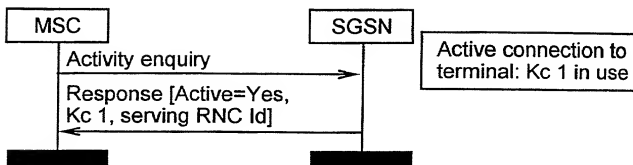
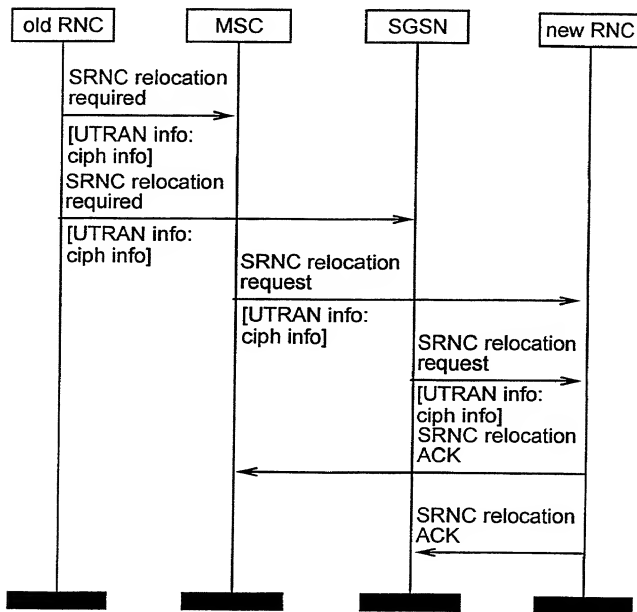
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FIGURE 5

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FIGURE 4FIGURE 6

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FIGURE 7FIGURE 8

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

Nokia Docket No. **14876US**
Docket No. **875.0010USU**

As below named inventors, we hereby declare that:

Our residences, post office addresses and citizenships are as stated below next to our respective names.

We believe we are the original, joint inventors of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

A METHOD FOR CONTROLLING CONNECTIONS TO A MOBILE STATION

the specification of which

(check one) ☐ is attached hereto.

☒ was filed on **June 14, 2001** as Application Serial No. **09/868,107**
and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

We hereby state that we have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

We acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office all information known to us to be material to the patentability of this application as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

We hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate(s) listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate(s) having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Claimed

PCT/FI99/01010 ✓
(Number)

FINLAND ✓
(Country)

07 December 1999 ✓
(Day/Mon/Year Filed)

☒ Yes ☐ No

990757 ✓
(Number)

FINLAND ✓
(Country)

06 April 1999 ✓
(Day/Mon/Year Filed)

☒ Yes ☐ No

982727 ✓
(Number)

FINLAND ✓
(Country)

16 December 1998 ✓
(Day/Mon/Year Filed)

☒ Yes ☐ No

We hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, we acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which

occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status - patent, pend., abandon)
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status - patent, pend., abandon.)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As named inventors, we hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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We hereby declare that all statements made herein of our own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Date 21 September, 2001

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3-09

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4-09

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